

#### **Motivation**

• improve the prevention, detection and treatment of cancer in the future.

 Gene duplication and deletion are common in cancer cells and contribute to cancer cell growth, drug sensitivity and resistance

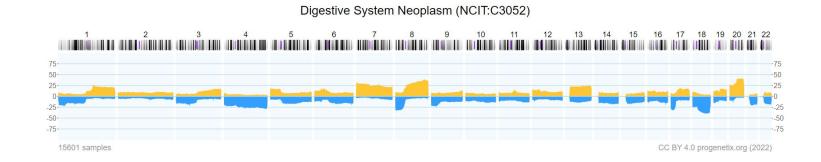
Genes like ERBB2 promote cancer progression (oncogene) often experience an abnormal

increase in their gene count



#### Overview

- Common types: gastric cancer, colorectal cancer, liver cancer, pancreatic and esophageal cancer
- Most frequently diagnosed cancers
- Treatment: surgical resection
- Second leading cause of cancer death
- Genes involved: TP53, KRAS, PIK3, ARID1A, CDKN2A, SMAD4



## **CNV Fractions**

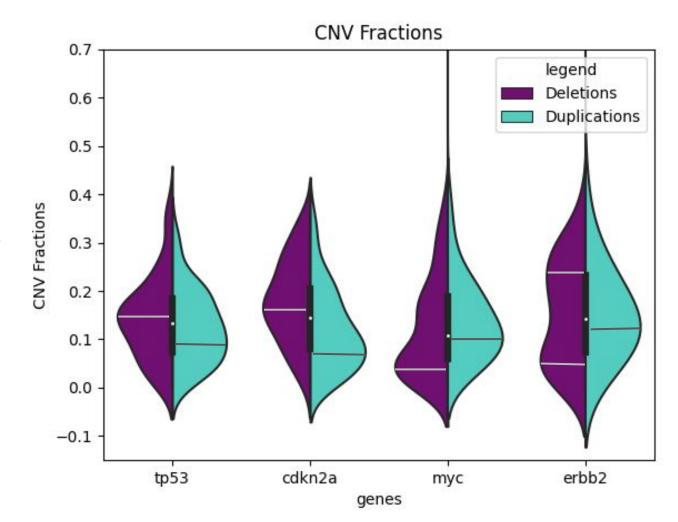
TP53 - : higher fractions of deletions

CDKN2A - : lower fractions of duplications

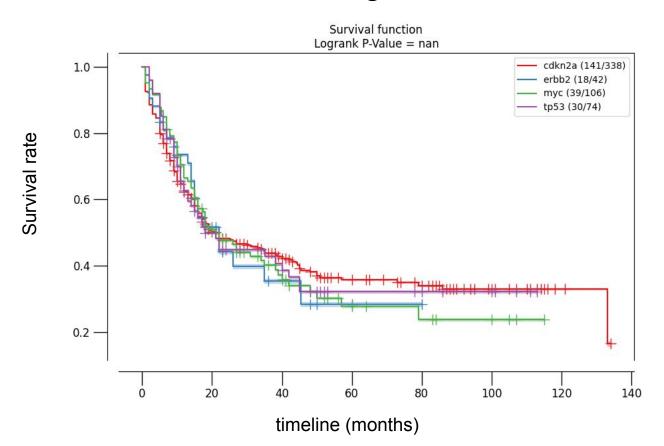
MYC + : lower fractions of deletions

ERBB2 + : overall higher duplication fractions

all in all: almost no fractions >40%



# Survival function for different genes

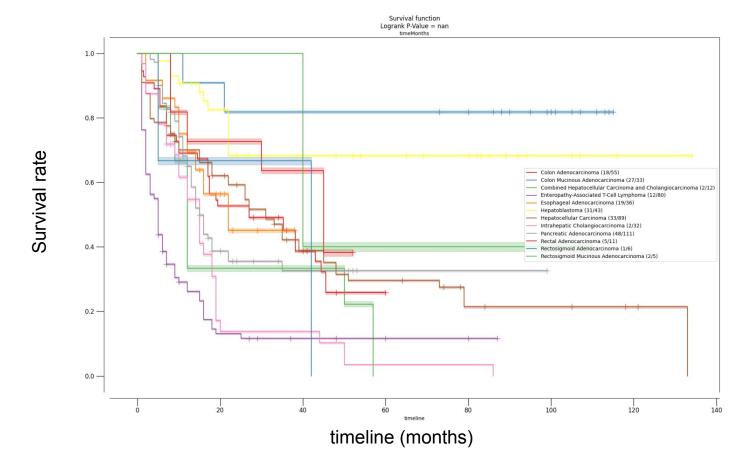


## Tukey-Test

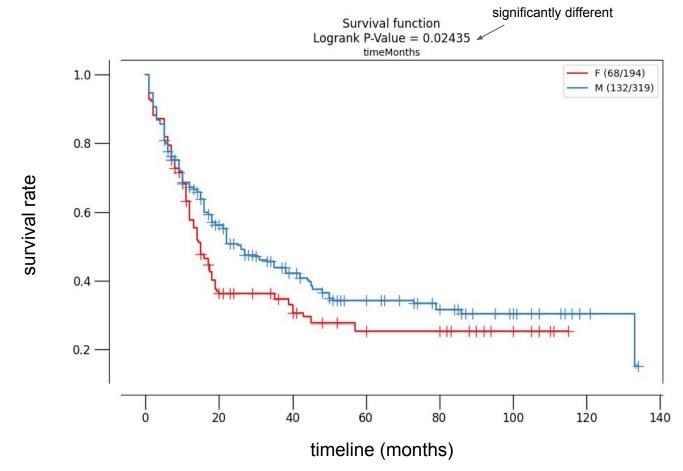
**Tukey's test** compares the means of all samples to the mean of every other samples means of survival numbers per gene are not significantly different!

```
Multiple Comparison of Means - Tukey HSD, FWER=0.05
group1 group2 meandiff p-adj lower upper
cdkn2a
        erbb2
              0.0203 0.9952 -0.1992 0.2398
                                             False
cdkn2a
               0.0482 0.8328 -0.0988 0.1951
                                             False
         myc
               -0.0123 0.9975 -0.1765 0.152
cdkn2a
         tp53
                                             False
               0.0279 0.9911 -0.2158 0.2715
 erbb2
         myc
                                             False
 erbb2
               -0.0326 0.9876 -0.287 0.2219
                                             False
        tp53
               -0.0604 0.8556 -0.2558 0.1349
         tp53
                                             False
   myc
```

## Survival rate of digestive system cancer types



## survival function sex differences



### Conclusions

- CNV fractions were under 0.4 for all genes
- genes tested didn't make a big difference in survival rate
- big differences in fatality for different cancer types
- the probability of surviving is higher for men after 15 months

#### Outlook

- Finding genes that significantly differ in CNV fraction
- Including types of treatment in the survival rate
- Survival rate according to cancer stage